

7/9/77 [2]

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 9, 1977

Frank Moore -

For your information letters to
all of the Congressmen listed on
the attached draft were signed by
the President and the file
returned to Z. Brzezinski for
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Middle East

8/9/77 Susan ok J LMS
D R A F T

July 8, 1977

To Senators Byrd, Humphrey, Cranston, Inouye, Sparkman,
Ribicoff, Kennedy, Nelson, and Muskie

I want to thank you for your June 28 letter of support for my efforts to help Israel and her Arab neighbors work out a stable and just peace in the Middle East. ^{l/} This initiative, by such a distinguished group of Senate leaders, enhances our efforts to encourage all parties to move toward meaningful Middle East peace negotiations. ^{l/} I believe the American people ^{will} support me and the Senate in these efforts.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Robert C. Byrd
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 9, 1977

Stu Eizenstat -

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for your
information.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Status Report on Congressional
Public Financing Bills

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 8, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

STU EIZENSTAT

STEVE SIMMONS

SUBJECT:

Status Report on Congressional
Public Financing Bills

In your Election Reform Message to Congress, you strongly supported public financing of Congressional campaigns. The Senate Rules Committee recently reported S. 926, the public financing bill for Senate campaigns. Among the bill's key provisions are:

1. Tax checkoff funding for general Senate elections, but not for Senate primaries.

2. An overall spending limitation of \$250,000 plus 10¢ times the voting age population.

3. Upon nomination an initial block grant to major party candidates for 25% of the spending limit and matching grants for contributions of \$100 or less up to a total (including the initial grant) of 62.5% of the spending limit. No initial grant for minor party candidates but matching funds available when 10% of the overall spending limit or \$100,000 (whichever is smaller) in contributions of \$100 or less is raised, and matching continued until a maximum public contribution of 50% of the overall spending limit is reached.

4. If a publicly financed candidate is opposed by a wealthy privately funded candidate who exceeds the overall expenditure limitations, freeing of the publicly financed candidate from the expenditure limitation. Also, he will be eligible for additional matching funds of 62.5% of the overall spending limit, i.e., double what he already received.

The Senate public financing bill essentially embodies all of the principles we set forth in the Election Reform Message except for financing of primary campaigns. However, in your

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message you recognized that primary funding might not "be adopted this year" although you hoped general election funding would be.

The Federal Election Campaign Act amendments which have been reported out as part of the Senate public financing bill essentially embody all of our relevant election reform message recommendations except those which concern contribution and reporting by convention delegates. Thus, there are provisions to stimulate grass roots participation by allowing a Presidentially delegated state or local committee to raise and spend some funds, exemption from Presidential reporting requirements when another candidate lists a Presidential candidate with his name on a bumper sticker or similar advertising, an additional \$500,000 for Presidential candidates to comply with the election laws, and simplified reporting procedures. The basic \$20 million Presidential election subsidy also was left unchanged in accord with Bob Lipshutz' subsequent request to the committee.

It should be noted that the Senate Finance Committee also has voted to report a bill sponsored by Senator Packwood which would increase the tax credit allowable for campaign contributions. It is meant to be a Republican alternative to public financing, and is in total opposition to all of our election reform principles. Treasury strongly opposes the bill for this as well as other administrative reasons.

In light of S. 926's acceptable policy positions, we are working with the Vice President's and Frank Moore's staff to secure passage of this bill, and to defeat or modify the Packwood bill. A major objective at this point is to develop enough votes for cloture, and prospects look very good with an initial count taken by Senator Clark of 60 for cloture. Successful passage of S. 926 also would create momentum helpful for passage of the Voter Registration and Hatch Act revision bills in the Senate.

The House Administration Committee will be completing hearings on the House public financing bill within the next week. We will continue to follow developments in the House.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN. C

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 9, 1977

TO: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: JACK WATSON *Jack*
SUBJECT: Last night's meeting with the Governors.

Attached are brief summaries of the individual discussions held last night. Also there is a summary of the questions asked of Jim Schlesinger.

41 Governors attended with 43 scheduled for today (Govs. Brown and Milliken attending just today).

We all agree that the meeting went extremely well, with all of the governors conducting real working sessions. The questions asked of Schlesinger were direct and cooperative.

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QUESTIONS ASKED OF JIM SCHLESINGER

After Jim Schlesinger's introductory remarks he took questions from the audience. In general, the tone of the questions was friendly, if not conciliatory. A summary of the major points of the questions follows:

- Nuclear

Of the 11 questions asked, five dealt at least in part with nuclear power, including questions on the breeder, Barnwell, delays in licensing nuclear facilities and waste disposal.

- Alaska

Several Governors mentioned the need for making a prompt decision on the Alaska gas pipeline and differing routes were supported.

- Environment

Several questions dealt with environmental constraints, particularly on coal use. Others advocated the need for more research to burn or use coal cleanly.

- International Research Cooperation

Two asked that we cooperate more with other countries in nonnuclear research and development efforts.

- Impact Assistance or Other Federal Financial Help

This issue (more money) came up in several expected ways, including boom towns and the Northeastern energy development corporation concept.

- Natural Gas and Oil

Deregulation was barely mentioned, although Governor Edwin W. Edwards (Louisiana) made a very mild pitch for "removing restraints on oil and gas production." The scant attention paid to this issue was welcome, although somewhat surprising.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

The discussion by the panel of Governors on energy conservation reached the following conclusions:

- The several existing Federal grant programs which fund State conservation activities should be combined with the new energy extension service into a single, flexible program.
- Increased and more stable funding is needed for State programs such as energy audits of homes and small businesses, perfecting building codes, consumer protection against fraud, and implementing plans to save gasoline. States also need to devote more of their funds to conservation programs.
- Providing financial rewards to States which meet energy conservation targets was suggested. As Governor Michael S. Dukakis (Massachusetts) put it "For \$25 million I'd close the gas stations on Sunday." A small tax on gasoline could fund such incentives.
- A strong, sustained public education program is needed.
- A Federal/State Task Force should be established to elaborate on these recommendations for presentation to the Administration.

TRANSPORTATION FINANCING

- Group (led by Governor George Busbee (Georgia)) was in greater agreement about the apparent problem -- rising real transportation costs and declining revenue sources -- than about solutions.
- Through questioning by Secretary Brock Adams and Governor George Busbee's leadership, there was some group recognition that the fundamental problems are broader than energy conservation alone and involve the structure of transportation programs and their long-run financing.
- Reflecting the nature of the disagreements:
 - o Governor Dixie Lee Ray (Washington) thought the States should shoulder the revenue raising function; Governor Richard Snelling (Vermont) completely disagreed.

- o Governor Ray did not think gasoline taxes should be used for conservation purposes; Governor Snelling believed the opposite.
- o Governor Busbee favored some funding for rural public transportation; Governor Raul Castro (Arizona) thought the concept unrealistic.
- There was general agreement that there should be more flexibility in transportation funds to recognize diverse State needs.
- No one liked the rebate mechanisms (to taxpayers) on the wellhead tax; some preferred exemption for asphalt; some wanted return of funds to the State; and no clear agreement.
- Staff comment: If pushed to a conclusion, Governors would probably opt for obtaining some revenue from energy taxes for transportation purposes; but they probably recognize that such action will not solve the long-range transportation problems. Since they had no answers for Secretary Brock Adams' tough questions about the longer run, subject can be fruitfully worked on further by the Department of Transportation and States.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

The concerns of the Governors involved the equity and flexibility in plans for dealing with particular State problems.

- In shortage situations fuel allocations should be equalized among the States based on a uniform percent of historic use, recognizing the need for possible adjustments.
- Provision for emergency sales of natural gas should be retained.
- States should set their own end-use priorities within broad Federal guidelines.
- Modest State set-asides are needed, especially for heating fuels.
- States can and should require interruptible customers to move to alternative fuels. Successful States should be rewarded, not penalized, under any subsequent allocation.

- The Governors would like the authority to relax clean air standards in energy emergencies.
- Major concerns were expressed over the equity issues raised by gasoline rationing:

COAL PRODUCTION AND TRANSPORTATION

Key issues discussed:

- Transportation

The group felt that all coal transportation modes needed attention, particularly in the Northeast.

Governor Ray Blanton (Tennessee) stated that waterway user fees will hinder coal transportation.

Several expressed concern over the vagueness of the Administration's position on coal slurry pipelines.

- Labor

The group felt that labor problems will dominate the coal production picture in the coming months, citing the December 7 contract, the United Mine Workers (UMW) disputes, and management's apparent desire to be very tough with the UMW this year.

- Other Productivity Issues

Drastic decline in productivity of miners was noted.

Solving socio-economic impacts was mentioned as necessary to improve worker attitudes (although Governor Hugh Carey (New York) felt strongly it is inequitable to subsidize coal development which brings jobs and money to an area while the stagnating Northeast economy is not similarly helped).

- Health, Safety and Environmental Requirements

The group generally agreed that industry can meet both health and safety and new strip mining requirements, although Governor Blanton stated that the strip mine bill would eliminate 58 percent of Tennessee's production.

- Northeast Regional Energy Development Financing Proposal

Governor Carey urged Federal support of a regional energy financing authority.

Jim Schlesinger responded that the question has Federal tax implications that should more appropriately be considered by Secretary W. Michael Blumenthal.

A general point was made that increased reliance on coal is already occurring without additional Federal programs.

ENERGY IMPACT ASSISTANCE

The Governors believe that resolving the issue of impact assistance caused by accelerated energy development is central to meeting production targets for fossil fuels. The key issues raised include the following:

- The Federal Government has a responsibility to address impact problems from energy development which benefit the Nation as a whole, but Federal assistance should not exceed actual need in terms of net fiscal burdens.
- The primary problem is front-end money before the projects begin to produce revenues.
- The Federal Government has existing programs to address impact problems. They should be better coordinated, probably under the lead of one Federal agency.
- Too much Federal assistance could lead to overbuilding and therefore to a "boom/bust" cycle.
- If socio-economic impacts are not solved, productivity can decline significantly and seriously affect production levels.
- The States believe that the risk of fiscal loss should be borne by the Federal Government, rather than the States and localities.
- The responsibility for the solution must be shared by the Federal, State and local government levels and the private sector, but Federal leadership is urgently needed to define these responsibilities fairly.
- Different impact problems affect the West, Appalacia and the coastal areas, and Federal assistance must be flexible enough to accommodate the differences among the regions.

OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF LEASING AND REVENUE SHARING

Leading participants were Secretary Cecil Andrus and Governor Pierre S. du Pont IV (Delaware). The major discussion points were:

- Governors generally support OCS development, even in cases (e.g., Maine), where individual State interests in other activities (fishing, tourism) would argue against OCS development.
- All advocated a strong State role in leasing decisions, but which stops short of a State veto. A procedure permitting the Interior Secretary to override a State decision, if the National interest demands it, is contained in pending legislation.
- Some expressed concern about possible delay due to new procedures in the OCS bill, however, all recognized that it might help avoid time-consuming litigation which now occurs.
- General support for the existing formula for distributing Coastal Zone Management Act funds, although all favored increasing the funds from \$100 million to as much as \$500 million. Emphasis was placed on the need for front end money to accommodate developmental impacts.
- Need for a mechanism to coordinate differing State interests where several are located adjacent to one leasing area. There was no consensus on how to do so.
- Agreement that the Federal Government should stay out of on-shore siting decisions on OCS related facilities. The states and industry can handle this.
- Concern about whether Federal exploration activities would delay development. Secretary Andrus' answer that this tool would be used only selectively where legitimate need was found was well received.

In his summation, Governor du Pont questioned whether the division of leasing responsibilities between the Interior Department, the Commerce Department, and the new Department of Energy would cause further delays in the process. (We do not believe that the procedure in the DOE bill will cause additional delays and we will work to ensure that the processes occur simultaneously.)

4
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

One dept - DoE

Loss - gas tax

Siting - Nuke - OCS

Nuclear - Reg - R&D

Publicity - REDBOOK

Monitor state success

Xport \$ - flexibility

Comprehensive - Next yr.

Dom prod \downarrow 6% / yr

Imports - 2X / 5 yrs

1971 \$3.8, '76 \$36 B

US 2X FRG, Sw, Jap

Conserve
Perpich

Governor's
Conference on
energy
7-77

- > State innovation = all team - monitor individually
- > Prod - 6% Imports 2x 5 yrs 71.5% 77 36
- > Econ growth continue
- > Ed - REDSR \$2 to save 60c oil
55 mph

Continuing consultation - \$ incentives

- > TVA - peak load pricing

Long range Cons program = SEW Cons.

Private industry Cooperation

Xport finance = 4¢ all 5 states

- > Comprehensive Xport plan/policy = flexible

1975 \$83 B. motor fuel tax collected

- > Gasoline consumption will rise → 1981

32 categorical grants in Xport

* Mass Xport = 0 for oper. - 80% const

Wellhead tax on asphalt

- > \$30 B. deficit - W & M com so far

34% saving on R.R. electrification

Siting - OCS - Nuclear - Refining

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Emerg Preparedness - Lay

39% set aside \rightarrow 1%

flexible - equitable

* Max state authority - priorities

Gov able to relax environ. standards

* Stand by rationing

* Gov's emerg powers - enhance

Rationing inequity

Nuclear licensing - Statute of limitation

Coal utilization - Rockefeller

> Up to 900 m.t any time - we \nearrow 12 b.t

> Energy capital now adequate

Utility applications = \nearrow 390 m.t tons coal

Labor/management relations very bad = UMW needs stability

> Coal slurry - H₂O - export

Burn H₂O coal = fluidized bed

> NE Regional Energy Corporation - Blumenthal

Strip mining bill - Tenn prod - 58% ???

Energy Impact - Lamm \Rightarrow Andrews/Kreps

Alaska oil = Jay Hammond

Front end loans + grants

> States responsibility vs Fed.

OCS Development = DeBont

Fed exploratory drilling - not delay

Minimize litigation

Fragment responsibility in Fed Govt?

Increase OCS impact aid under Coastal Zone
Program

Alcohol extension

> Nuclear waste disposal = 63+70

> Production enhancement

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 9, 1977

Stu Eizenstat
Hamilton Jordan
Jack Watson

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for your
information.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Question Regarding Quarterly
Meetings with the Governors

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION
FYI

	MONDALE
	COSTANZA
✓	EIZENSTAT
✓	JORDAN
	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
	POWELL
✓	WATSON

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER
	Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
✓	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BRZEZINSKI
	BUTLER
	CARP
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	GAMMILL
	HARDEN
	HOYT
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	KING

	KRAFT
	LANCE
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	POSTON
	PRESS
	B. RAINWATER
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	SCHULTZE
	SIEGEL
	SMITH
	STRAUSS
	WELLS
	VOORDE

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN:

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 7, 1977

MEMORANDUM TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Hamilton Jordan *H.J.*
Stuart Eizenstat *Stu*
Jack Watson *Jack*

SUBJECT: YOUR QUESTION REGARDING QUARTERLY
MEETINGS WITH THE GOVERNORS

Although we agree with your desire to be accessible to the governors and other state and local leaders in the country and to involve them regularly in the federal policy-making process, we have serious reservations about having quarterly meetings with all 50 governors as regularly scheduled affairs.

Our reservations may be briefly stated as follows:

- (1) It would be virtually impossible to schedule regular meetings with governors without having to make similar commitments to mayors, county commissioners and state legislators. All of the other state and local elected officials would urge (with considerable validity) their equal right to consult regularly with the President. One of the things that the intergovernmental unit has to watch constantly and carefully is that we are not favoring one group over another. The Public Interest Groups are all very sensitive on this point.
- (2) We think it is important for us to be able to utilize the influence and support of the governors selectively, on subjects and at times when their assistance is most needed. In order to do that, you need to retain maximum discretion as to when such meetings will be called and for what purpose.

We also think that meetings are likely to be much more productive if they are focused on a particular subject or subjects that are of compelling and timely interest both to you and to the state or local officials. The meeting this weekend on state and federal implementation of the National Energy Plan is a good example. A similar meeting on welfare reform with the governors and county commissioners might be advisable some time in September. You might consider a session in the Fall with selected mayors and county commissioners to discuss the Administration's major urban and regional development policies and their relationship, not only to the needs of the urban areas, but also to your continued commitment to balance the budget by 1981.

- (3) Combining state and local officials (i.e., governors, mayors, county officials and state legislators) in regularly scheduled meetings would not work very well because their range of interests and perspective is generally too broad and diverse to permit very meaningful or fruitful discussion of issues.

In summary, we recommend that we have meetings with the governors, mayors, county commissioners, state legislators and other public interest group representatives on an as-needed basis. As long as we are sensitive to the need for continuing, significant communication and collaboration with state and local leaders, we can insure that such collaboration occurs. One of the major responsibilities of Jack and the intergovernmental relations staff is to be accessible to state and local leaders and to take the initiative in insuring their participation in the Administration's policy formulation process. Based on the comments we hear, we believe that there is widespread agreement among the governors, public interest groups and others that you and your Administration are more accessible and more outreaching than any Administration in recent history.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 9, 1977

Bob Lipshutz
Stu Eizenstat

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox and is
forwarded to you for your
information.

The signed document has been
forwarded to Bob Linder for
appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: CAB Decision Royal Jordanian
& Syrian Arab Airlines
Dockets 30656 & 30657

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 7, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BOB LIPSHUTZ
STU EIZENSTAT

RF
Stu

RE: CAB Decision Re Royal Jordanian
Airlines and Syrian Arab Airlines
(Dockets 30656 and 30657)

This routine CAB decision authorizes Royal Jordanian and Syrian Arab Airlines to engage in joint scheduled service between New York, Amman and Damascus.

The interested agencies have no objection to the order. We recommend approval.

✓ Approve

 Disapprove

J

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. President:

Eizenstat, Fallows, Moore,
Watson, and Frank Press con-
cur with the recommendation
that you sign the attached
proclamation commemorating
the achievements of the U.S.
Space Program.

Rick (wds)

*ok. but these
minimize
in the future*
J

8/9/77

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UNITED STATES SPACE OBSERVANCE

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Our human race has always felt an urge to explore and understand the world around us. This drive lay behind the theories of Ptolemy and Copernicus, the discoveries of Aristotle and Newton, the journeys of Columbus and Magellan.

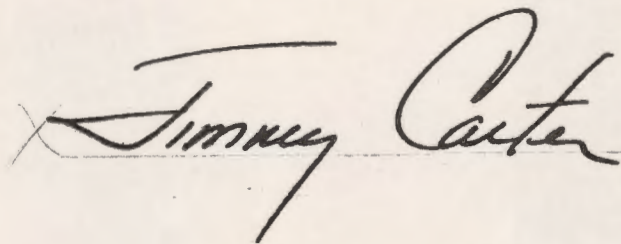
In our time, this spirit has led to the exploration of space. From single missions, designed to send satellites into orbit and land men on the Moon, the United States space program has grown into a much broader range of endeavors. Its purpose is not simply to study space, but to understand its relevance to life on earth. Satellites now orbiting the earth have helped us to forecast weather patterns accurately, discover mineral deposits, detect sources of pollution and establish a global communications network. International projects such as Apollo-Soyuz have helped bring the people of the world closer together through coordinated research and the cooperative use of land and sea resources.

To encourage the American people to reflect upon the purposes, goals and achievements of America's space program, the Senate (July 11, 1975) and the House of Representatives (September 30, 1976) have requested the President to issue a proclamation designating the period of July 16 through July 24 as "United States Space Observance" and calling for its appropriate observance (S. Con. Res. 47).

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JIMMY CARTER, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the period of July 16 through July 24, 1977, as United States Space Observance.

I urge the communications media, educators, the aerospace industry, scientific and public-service organizations and the American people to join with the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration during this period in commemorating the achievements of the United States space program which demonstrate that advanced technology devoted to peaceful purposes can lead the way to a better life for people of all nations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and second.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the main body of the text. The first name "Jimmy" is written in a more compact, slanted cursive, while "Carter" is written in a more open, flowing cursive style.

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Sunday - July 10, 1977

9:50 Depart South Grounds via Motorcade
 En Route The First Baptist Church.

10:00 Sunday School.

11:00 Morning Worship Service.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 9, 1977

Mrs. Carter
Chip Carter
Jerry Rafshoon
Barry Jagoda
Tim Kraft

Re: The American Film Institute (AFI)
10 th Anniversay - November 5-17

The attached was returned in the President's
outbox and is forwarded to you for your
information.

Rick Hutcheson

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

Gerald M. Rafshoon
President

1775 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W.
Suite 1250
Washington, D.C. 20006
202 293-5454

June 27, 1977

*Ros-
Comment
J
ok
J*

TO: The President

FROM: Jerry Rafshoon *Jerry*

RE: The AMERICAN FILM INSTITUTE (AFI) 10th Anniversary;
November 5 to 17.

The enclosed memorandum from George Stevens, Jr. is passed to you with a strong recommendation for approval.

First, the AFI is a very good organization, created by the National Endowment for the Arts. It is the only organization that really does anything to advance America's only original art form - motion pictures.

The 10th Anniversary of AFI will be at the Kennedy Center and in major cities of the U.S. It's a 10 day event complete with showings of the best films from every era and visits by the leading filmmakers: Hitchcock, Fellini, Bergman, Katherine Hepburn, Gene Kelly and Fred Astaire.

Also, the announcement of the 10 greatest American films of all-time. A nation-wide poll will be taken to determine this. The names will be announced during a 90 minute TV Special.

George has proposed a White House film night on November 16. (This date could be adjusted to suit you.) He proposed a film screening in the East Room where excellent portable equipment can be set up. This would be a compilation of the greatest movies and a classic scene from each of the 10 greatest films. Following the screening a light supper or coffee served.

The greats of the movies would be there. Great directors ranging from William Wyler to Martin Scorsese; actors from Cagney to Stallone.

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Public representation could be handled by the White House and would be a good vehicle for inviting people who helped us in the campaign.

This event, which would take little of your time would be good for you - to make a contribution to the movie art and to associate yourself with the best of popular art.

cc: Tim Kraft
Hamilton Jordan
Greg Schneiders
Barry Jagoda

May 20, 1977

MEMORANDUM

TO: Gerald M. Rafshoon

FROM: George Stevens, Jr.

This summarizes our discussion for President Carter's involvement in the 10th Anniversary celebration of The American Film Institute. The celebration offers President Carter an opportunity to make a public gesture in support of the best aspects of our country's only native art form -- the one that reaches more Americans than any other -- and to greatly enhance the anniversary of The American Film Institute. His participation will strengthen the Institute's drive to enlarge its public support and membership. Specifically, we are asking President and Mrs. Carter to be co-chairpersons of the AFI 10th Anniversary and to host a film evening at the White House this fall.

Background on The American Film Institute

The American Film Institute is the only organization created by the National Endowment for the Arts. It was established at the initiative of President Johnson and has served as a non-government, non-profit organization dedicated to advancing the art of film and television in the United States. The Institute has a growing national membership in excess of 30,000 people from all fifty states.

The Institute's programs are concerned with the past, the present and the future of film and television in the United States. For example:

- The Institute coordinates the preservation of America's filmmaking heritage. Fourteen thousand films are now safeguarded in the AFI Collection in the Library of Congress.
- AFI operates a repertory film theater in the Kennedy Center that has become a model for the country. Film classics are also shared with museums and other public institutions in cities across the country.
- The AFI Center for Advanced Film Studies in California has become the preeminent conservatory for training writers, directors and producers of films.
- The AFI Directing Workshop for Women has given training to the first wave of women directors in the United States.
- The AFI has presented its Life Achievement Award to John Ford, James Cagney, Orson Welles, William Wyler and Bette Davis. This award is widely regarded as the most prestigious in the field. The telecast of the awards night on CBS has become a major national event and a large source of funds for AFI.

- The Institute publishes American Film : Journal of the Film and Television Arts , which is now the leading magazine in its field. It is received by the AFI national membership and by colleges and universities.
- Other Institute programs include educational information services to the 1200 universities teaching film, cataloging and documentation of the history of motion pictures, and grants to independent filmmakers across the country.

The American Film Institute is supported by a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts and matching funds raised by the Institute.

The American Film Institute 10th Anniversary

The theme of the AFI 10th Anniversary is excellence in motion pictures. Our specific objective is the broadening of public involvement in the Institute.

A nationwide membership drive is expected to enlarge the constituency of AFI and strengthen its private financial support.

The 10th Anniversary will be celebrated at the Kennedy Center and in major cities of the United States. The Kennedy Center event will be a ten-day festival that will include a cornucopia of the best films from every era, including classic films preserved by the archives, new films by young

filmmakers, films for children; special appearances by leading filmmakers of the caliber of Alfred Hitchcock, Federico Fellini, Ingmar Bergman, Katherine Hepburn, Gene Kelly and Fred Astaire; and the announcement of the ten greatest American films of all time. The films will be selected through a poll of the entire AFI membership to determine the greatest American film and the nine runners-up. The names of the films will be announced during an hour and a half television special to be broadcast by CBS from the Kennedy Center. Each of the ten films will be introduced by a major screen personality and scenes from the film will be shown.

The night before this gala is the occasion for the proposed White House film night.

The White House Film Night

There has never been an occasion devoted to motion pictures at the White House. We propose that the President and Mrs. Carter host a film screening in the East Room where excellent portable equipment can be set up. We would show some of the finest moments from the history of American filmmaking, possibly a classic scene from each of the ten greatest films that will then be shown the next night on the television special from the Kennedy Center. Following the screening a light supper or coffee would be served. The range of invitees would include leading film artists: greats from the past such as James Cagney, Bette Davis,

James Stewart, Orson Welles, Henry Fonda; present day stars such as Sidney Poitier, Sylvester Stallone, George C. Scott, Shirley MacLaine; great directors of the past such as King Vidor, Frank Capra, William Wyler; and new filmmakers like Martin Scorsese, Francis Ford Coppola, Terence Malick. A system of selection would have to be determined for the film people. Invitees might include those artists participating in the AFI Kennedy Center gala the next night and artists associated with the ten greatest films. Public representation should come from different states: perhaps some of the people with whom President Carter stayed when he was campaigning; perhaps filmmakers from smaller states with budding film industries.

Conclusion

The President's involvement in this event would enable him to make a significant gesture to the art and industry of film and to do so in a way which associates him with the finest product and most ambitious use of the medium.

Our production unit would videotape portions of the White House evening using compact equipment and the tapes would be incorporated into the television special, thus dramatizing President Carter's interest in quality achievements in film.

The 10th Anniversary of The American Film Institute is a very special occasion -- a similar opportunity for such public impact by the Institute will not exist for another fifteen years. Consequently, we are anxious to make the most of it. We hope that President Carter will see this as a fit occasion to give recognition to the film medium, to do so in the context of what is best and lasting about American films, and in the process give strength to The American Film Institute's effort to enlarge its public support by enlisting new members across the country.

We are planning our celebration during the period of November 5 to 17. The ideal date from our standpoint would be November 16; however, we could accommodate other dates.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 29, 1977

Mrs Carter -

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: The American Film Institute
10th Anniversary - Nov 5 to 17

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

6:30 7/5/77
Date: July 5, 1977

*Cl- w/ 7
Sa, 7/5/77
he would like to - cc
7/6*
MEMORANDUM
FOR INFORMATION:

FOR ACTION:

MARY HOYT

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: THE AMERICAN FILM INSTITUTE (AFI) 10th Anniversary;
November 5 to 17. Memo from Jerry Rafshoon to the
President dated June 27, 1977.

YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED
TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:

TIME:

DAY:

DATE: IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION REQUESTED:

Other: ☐ Your comments

STAFF RESPONSE:

☐ I concur. ☐ No comment.
Please note other comments below:

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately. (Telephone, 7052)

Date: July 5, 1977

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Other:

STAFF RESPONSE:

____ I concur.

____ No comment.

Please note other comments below:

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Gerald M. Rafshoon
President

1775 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W.
Suite 1250
Washington, D.C. 20006
202/293-5454

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

June 27, 1977

*Ros-
Comment
J*

TO: The President

FROM: Jerry Rafshoon

RE: The AMERICAN FILM INSTITUTE (AFI) 10th Anniversary;
November 5 to 17

The enclosed memorandum from George Stevens, Jr. is passed to you with a strong recommendation for approval.

First, the AFI is a very good organization, created by the National Endowment for the Arts. It is the only organization that really does anything to advance America's only original art form - motion pictures.

The 10th Anniversary of AFI will be at the Kennedy Center and in major cities of the U.S. It's a 10 day event complete with showings of the best films from every era and visits by the leading filmmakers: Hitchcock, Fellini, Bergman, Katherine Hepburn, Gene Kelly and Fred Astaire.

Also, the announcement of the 10 greatest American films of all-time. A nation-wide poll will be taken to determine this. The names will be announced during a 90 minute TV Special.

George has proposed a White House film night on November 16. (This date could be adjusted to suit you.) He proposed a film screening in the East Room where excellent portable equipment can be set up. This would be a compilation of the greatest movies and a classic scene from each of the 10 greatest films. Following the screening a light supper or coffee served.

The greats of the movies would be there. Great directors ranging from William Wyler to Martin Scorsese; actors from Cagney to Stallone.

In Atlanta
1422 West Peachtree Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Public representation could be handled by the White House and would be a good vehicle for inviting people who helped us in the campaign.

This event, which would take little of your time would be good for you -- to make a contribution to the movie art and to associate yourself with the best of popular art.

cc: Tim Kraft
Hamilton Jordan
Greg Schneiders
Barry Jagoda

May 20, 1977

MEMORANDUM

TO: Gerald M. Rafshoon

FROM: George Stevens, Jr.

This summarizes our discussion for President Carter's involvement in the 10th Anniversary celebration of The American Film Institute. The celebration offers President Carter an opportunity to make a public gesture in support of the best aspects of our country's only native art form -- the one that reaches more Americans than any other -- and to greatly enhance the anniversary of The American Film Institute. His participation will strengthen the Institute's drive to enlarge its public support and membership. Specifically, we are asking President and Mrs. Carter to be co-chairpersons of the AFI 10th Anniversary and to host a film evening at the White House this fall.

Background on The American Film Institute

The American Film Institute is the only organization created by the National Endowment for the Arts. It was established at the initiative of President Johnson and has served as a non-government, non-profit organization dedicated to advancing the art of film and television in the United States. The Institute has a growing national membership in excess of 30,000 people from all fifty states.

The Institute's programs are concerned with the past, the present and the future of film and television in the United States. For example:

- The Institute coordinates the preservation of America's filmmaking heritage. Fourteen thousand films are now safeguarded in the AFI Collection in the Library of Congress.
- AFI operates a repertory film theater in the Kennedy Center that has become a model for the country. Film classics are also shared with museums and other public institutions in cities across the country.
- The AFI Center for Advanced Film Studies, in California has become the preeminent conservatory for training writers, directors and producers of films.
- The AFI Directing Workshop for Women has given training to the first wave of women directors in the United States.
- The AFI has presented its Life Achievement Award to John Ford, James Cagney, Orson Welles, William Wyler and Bette Davis. This award is widely regarded as the most prestigious in the field. The telecast of the awards night on CBS has become a major national event and a large source of funds for AFI.

- The Institute publishes American Film: Journal of the Film and Television Arts , which is now the leading magazine in its field. It is received by the AFI national membership and by colleges and universities.
- Other Institute programs include educational information services to the 1200 universities teaching film, cataloging and documentation of the history of motion pictures, and grants to independent filmmakers across the country.

The American Film Institute is supported by a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts and matching funds raised by the Institute.

The American Film Institute 10th Anniversary

The theme of the AFI 10th Anniversary is excellence in motion pictures. Our specific objective is the broadening of public involvement in the Institute.

A nationwide membership drive is expected to enlarge the constituency of AFI and strengthen its private financial support.

The 10th Anniversary will be celebrated at the Kennedy Center and in major cities of the United States. The Kennedy Center event will be a ten-day festival that will include a cornucopia of the best films from every era, including classic films preserved by the archives, new films by young

filmmakers, films for children; special appearances by leading filmmakers of the caliber of Alfred Hitchcock, Federico Fellini, Ingmar Bergman, Katherine Hepburn, Gene Kelly and Fred Astaire; and the announcement of the ten greatest American films of all time. The films will be selected through a poll of the entire AFI membership to determine the greatest American film and the nine runners-up. The names of the films will be announced during an hour and a half television special to be broadcast by CBS from the Kennedy Center. Each of the ten films will be introduced by a major screen personality and scenes from the film will be shown.

The night before this gala is the occasion for the proposed White House film night.

The White House Film Night

There has never been an occasion devoted to motion pictures at the White House. We propose that the President and Mrs. Carter host a film screening in the East Room where excellent portable equipment can be set up. We would show some of the finest moments from the history of American filmmaking, possibly a classic scene from each of the ten greatest films that will then be shown the next night on the television special from the Kennedy Center. Following the screening a light supper or coffee would be served. The range of invitees would include leading film artists: greats from the past such as James Cagney, Bette Davis,

James Stewart, Orson Welles, Henry Fonda; present day stars such as Sidney Poitier, Sylvester Stallone, George C. Scott, Shirley MacLaine; great directors of the past such as King Vidor, Frank Capra, William Wyler; and new filmmakers like Martin Scorsese, Francis Ford Coppola, Terence Malick. A system of selection would have to be determined for the film people. Invitees might include those artists participating in the AFI Kennedy Center gala the next night and artists associated with the ten greatest films. Public representation should come from different states: perhaps some of the people with whom President Carter stayed when he was campaigning; perhaps filmmakers from smaller states with budding film industries.

Conclusion

The President's involvement in this event would enable him to make a significant gesture to the art and industry of film and to do so in a way which associates him with the finest product and most ambitious use of the medium.

Our production unit would videotape portions of the White House evening using compact equipment and the tapes would be incorporated into the television special, thus dramatizing President Carter's interest in quality achievements in film.

The 10th Anniversary of The American Film Institute is a very special occasion -- a similar opportunity for such public impact by the Institute will not exist for another fifteen years. Consequently, we are anxious to make the most of it. We hope that President Carter will see this as a fit occasion to give recognition to the film medium, to do so in the context of what is best and lasting about American films, and in the process give strength to The American Film Institute's effort to enlarge its public support by enlisting new members across the country.

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Date: July 5, 1977

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ACTION REQUESTED:

____ Your comments

Other:

STAFF RESPONSE:

☒ I concur. *Mary Hoyt* ☐ No comment.
Please note other comments below:

*I would emphasize public representation
in last Room presentation inasmuch as
Luminaria will be getting so much
publicity through Kennedy Center*

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Ch with my staff. I'm
not inclined to do this —
R